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Warns on Troop Levels

U.S. Official Assails EEC's Trade Policy

By David Binder

ANN, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A senior U.S. diplomat, J. Robert Schaezel, accused the European Common Market members of mounting vital American economic interests in a hard-hitting speech here last night.

Mr. Schaezel, the U.S. representative to the six-nation European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels, warned the American troop commitments of 310,000 men to the Atlantic Treaty Organization "are bound to be affected" by a way Europe handles pressing economic issues.

He said that during the last seven years of "hopelessly" local internal battles, "America is aware of two major effects of the common market in agricultural policy: preferential trade arrangements."

marking that since 1963, common agricultural products of the Common Market Six had increased 12 percent because of tariff reductions here, he went on to charge:

Preference Facts
To make matters worse, as issues built up in Europe to the high price levels of common agricultural policy, community began dumping agricultural goods in certain of traditional markets."

Mr. Schaezel went on to the economic community's preferential trade agreements, Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, and pending agreements in the same direction with six other states.

These, he said, contained "the real risk of fatally undermining the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] to which the community members nominally subscribe."

The 59-year-old diplomat peppered his speech with what he called as "stark" American attitudes toward the Common Market. Saying, for example:

"The very expectation of rapid and brilliant progress toward integration and a brooding sense of apprehension."

His printed text contained the following passage: "The immediate response to the question: 'What does America think of the European Community?' must be, 'Not much.' He said this to read: 'Does not think about it very much.'"

But otherwise, he stuck to his text, including such remarks as: "There is a strong feeling that Europe is insensitive to the economic problems and the political and military burdens we must carry. Later he spoke of 'dangers in transatlantic relations.'"

He blamed the Europeans for "contributing to this shift in American attitudes," and added: "To a very considerable extent, it happens with these relations depends on Europe."

Mr. Schaezel also implied that the community governments are being two-faced in their dealings with the United States, saying: "There is a striking difference in the way Europe comes with itself and the dialogue it has with the United States."

He urged his listeners at the German Foreign Policy Association to consider the need for "new and more effective arrangements" for consultation on economic issues between the Brussels community and the United States government.



J. Robert Schaezel

Yr. Preferential Trade Pact Reached by EEC and Israel

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (WP).—The Common Market's five Commission today concluded a five-year preferential trade pact with Israel, expected to be concluded next month, is likely to be strongly attacked for its discriminatory nature at the GATT ministerial session to be held in Geneva Feb. 25 and 26.

Many GATT members, including the United States, believe that the Common Market is giving far too free an interpretation to GATT rules, which lay down that any preferential trading agreement must lead either to a free-trade area or a customs union "within a reasonable period of time."

No such calendar is set in the Israeli or Spanish trading agreements, nor in that signed with Morocco and Tunisia last year.

The Common Market argues that it must have a concerted policy toward an area such as the Mediterranean, in which Europe has important political and economic interests. At the moment, the only way the EEC can demonstrate its policy is to offer commercial concessions.

But France only agreed negotiations last year and on that its market partners in turn to consider similar arrangements for interested Arab countries. Recently, exploratory trade have been held between the Commission and Egypt, as well as Lebanon, which has

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Brandt Is Likely to See Stoph

East Berlin Trip Viewed Probable

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Feb. 13 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will almost certainly accept the Communist invitation to visit East Berlin soon as an opportunity for a symbolic political act, German sources said today.

Although the time and form of the visit, as well as such questions as prior preparatory contacts, were still open, the chancellor's advisers were reported to be in general agreement that he should take up the invitation sent to him yesterday by East German Premier Willi Stoph.

Speaking in Copenhagen today on a state visit, Mr. Brandt said that it "must be possible for Germans finally to talk with Germans."

Although he left open his decision, Brandt said his remarks were a clear indication of his own emotional preference.

Negotiations in Moscow
At the same time, new developments in East-West relations were foreshadowed here by reports that the Soviet Union has moved toward a more flexible position—at least on protocol, and other secondary issues—in the last phase of talks with Bonn's negotiating team in Moscow.

West German emissary Egon Bahr met today for 90 minutes with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and afterward said the meeting was to "initiate the final phase" of his stay in Moscow.

Sources said Mr. Bahr was expected to leave Moscow early next week and that a joint communiqué would be issued Tuesday.

The sources said that no documents have been drawn up, but that they have been agreed on some language for later agreements.

Officials made clear that the Soviet Union has stuck by its basic demands throughout the talks. These include full sovereign recognition for East Germany by Bonn. However, they said the recent phase of the discussions produced greater Soviet readiness to find some areas of agreement in contrast to the opening talks with Bonn's ambassador in Moscow, which were described as "hard."

Points of Agreement
Among the points where eventual agreement now seems at least possible are Bonn's request that the Russians disavow their rights to "intervene" in West Germany under certain circumstances, under articles of the United Nations Charter. West Germany believes this is an integral part of a renunciation of force accord with Moscow.

Some Soviet "give" on protocol questions, presumably including the time and place of later meetings, was also reported.

The signal for the improved atmosphere was said to have come after the arrival in Moscow of Mr. Bahr. This was followed by the first reports of the talks in the Soviet news media.

En route to Asia last night, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was lavishly feted by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov at a champagne supper at Moscow airport.

Arriving in India today, Mr. Scheel described the Moscow discussions as "not discouraging."

Western and German sources said that the "preferred" order for the next phase of East-West approaches would be for the Western Allies to open talks with the Soviet Union on Berlin quickly, followed by Mr. Brandt's visit to East Berlin.

Last Tuesday, the Russians proposed that the four-power Berlin talks involving the United States, Britain, France and themselves start immediately in the former.

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Egyptians demonstrating against the United States in Cairo yesterday.

Laird Says Withdrawal Will Continue

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam would continue despite the stalemate in the Paris negotiations and the continuation of a "substantial" enemy threat on the battlefield.

The additional withdrawals can be made, he said, because of the "positive progress" he found in the Vietnamization program during his three-day visit here.

Despite this progress, the secretary warned, hard problems lie ahead in military and economic areas.

"We must anticipate some temporary setbacks," he told reporters at an airport news conference before his departure. "The road to successful completion of the Vietnamization program is not going to be free of some hard knocks and disappointments."

Accompanied by Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Laird left Saigon this evening for the United States. He is scheduled to stop in Hawaii for a conference with Adm. John S. McCain, the commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific.

Mr. Laird read a short statement and answered questions for 30 minutes in a lounge at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport. He was flanked by Edward S. Barker, the U.S. Ambassador to Saigon, Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of American forces in Vietnam.

Can't Win All
Asked what sort of setbacks he anticipated, Mr. Laird said: "In a war, one side does not win every battle. I cannot predict that every engagement will be a victory for our side."

The enemy continues to pose a substantial threat on the battlefield, the secretary said. "It is not as great as it was a year ago, but I do not want to minimize it. The casualties that are being suffered by the other side are great. It is true that they have not made up their losses through infiltration, but the threat is a significant threat, and I don't want to underestimate it."

Mr. Laird declined to reveal the support the veto. But, he explained, he was off to Nicaragua, and if his veto was wanted, "they would have to make arrangements to have me up there (in Washington) and back down there (in Nicaragua)."

The next thing Rep. Blackburn knew, he said, was on the 27th when "an embassy fellow said that 'Yoor airplane is due at 5:30' and in came the JetStar."

Rep. Blackburn said he didn't think his Georgia constituents would see any inconsistency between voting against a welfare bill for economy reasons and flying back and forth at the taxpayers' expense.

"It's been done for years in the past," he said.

Rep. Berry could not be reached for comment, but Rep. Pepper said: "It's a very fortunate practice for the party in power."

Rival Forces Remain Poised Guerrillas Confer With Jordan, Demand Hussein Back Down

By Dana Adams Schmidt

AMMAN, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The Jordanian Army and Arab commandos glared at each other in and around the capital for the third consecutive day today but held their fire while political leaders negotiated.

King Hussein and his ministers, who last night agreed to "freeze" implementation of decrees to control the irregular forces, negotiated with guerrilla leaders on a new set of four commando demands.

The commandos want the disputed decrees to be declared null and void. This would go well beyond the "freeze" of implementation to which the government has agreed.

They also demanded that Jordan's army and Bedouin security forces should withdraw from their positions around the capital, and asked that they (the commandos) be allowed to move freely with or without arms as they had before.

The guerrillas also want Jordanian authorities to allow political organizations to work and carry out their propaganda.

"If the government refuses, the crisis will return" according to an announcement from the unified command of the commando groups, which has been in existence for the past three days.

The talks went on all day at the home of Foreign Minister Abdel Monem Rifai, who had canceled a scheduled visit to Lebanon, Premier Bahjat Talhouk, back from a quick trip to Cairo, took part.

King Hussein came and went several times during the day as discussions continued. He is expected to hold a news conference tomorrow. In the absence of Yasser Arafat, the Fatah leader who is on a visit to Moscow, the commandos refrained from disclosing the names of their leaders at the conference.

While last night's "freeze" announcement was hailed by commandos and army vehicles that began to circulate today in some parts of the city.

Early this afternoon, meanwhile, commandos ceremoniously buried eight of their men who were killed on the first day of the confrontation.

No Shooting in the Air
Thousands of Palestinians paraded without incident from a mosque in the Palestinian populated Ashrafia section to the martyrs' cemetery in the suburbs. They refrained from their favored custom of shooting in the air on such occasions.

Another commando funeral at the Hussein refugee camp resulted in a minor clash between mourners and army staff cars, but no dead were reported.

It is now unofficially estimated that 19 persons have been killed here in the past three days, 12 commandos and seven army or security men. The number of wounded, including many civilians hit by stray bullets, is probably four or five times greater than the number killed.

The Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine said it had sent a letter to the West German Embassy here expressing regret for injuries to West Germans, and offering compensation.

The organization, in its letter to the embassy, said the rashness of the airliner's captain in wrestling with a commando had resulted in his dropping a grenade which exploded and caused injuries.

Terrorists Offer To Pay Germans Hurt in Munich

AMMAN, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A Palestinian guerrilla organization, which claims responsibility for Tuesday's grenade attack on passengers of an Israeli airliner at Munich airport, today offered to pay full compensation and medical expenses to Germans injured in the incident.

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Crowds in Cairo Call for Revenge, Assail U.S., Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians cheered President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the streets of Cairo today and cried for revenge against Israel for the air attack on an industrial plant yesterday that killed scores of civilian workers.

"Nasser! Nasser!" and "Revenge! Revenge!" the crowds shouted as the president drove in an open car from Friday prayers at the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar mosque to Kubbeh Palace, in the northeast of the city. Standing beside the Egyptian leader in the car were Col. Mouner Katufy, the revolutionary leader and premier of Libya, and Maj. Gen. Gafar el-Nimr, the premier and revolutionary council chief in Sudan.

The three leaders, who have been discussing aspects of a newly formed alliance, waved and smiled to the cheering people amid a continual shower of flowers.

Gen. el-Nimr wore a tooth, a flowing Sudanese national costume, Mr. Nasser and Col. Katufy wore business suits.

"There has been nothing like this since 1967," said an Egyptian, referring to two days of emotional demonstrations that followed an offer by Mr. Nasser to resign in the aftermath of the six-day war.

Some Israeli spokesmen have described the air strikes near Cairo and other civilian areas as aimed at weakening Mr. Nasser's power and influence in Egypt and other Arab countries. Today's tumultuous cheering suggested that the opposite had been achieved.

U.S. Is Denounced
"We will fight," shouted men along the route to Kubbeh Palace. "Bullets and bombs until victory," they cried. "Revenge with fire and blood."

Outcries against Israel and abusive shouts about Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister, echoed in the streets.

The United States was denounced on placards and in rhythmic shouting. Two U.S.-made Phantoms were said to have carried out yesterday's raid against the scrap-metal processing plant 15 miles northeast of downtown Cairo.

The death toll in the attack is officially reported as 70. The number of wounded has been variously reported as 49, 69 and 93.

Visitors to the El Khanka district hospital a few hours after the raid saw dozens of bodies and scores of wounded and burned workers in the hospital rooms.

Pressure has mounted for retaliatory strikes against Israeli civilian targets. Egyptian fighter-bombers were in action today, it was reported, but against Israeli military positions in the Sinai peninsula along the Suez Canal.

During the Al Azhar services, Sheikh Abdel Rahman al-Naggar called for war to recover Arab rights and warned that the Egyptian people must be prepared to endure sacrifices and hardship.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has instructed Cairo's delegation to the United Nations to inform Secretary-General U Thant and the Security Council about the raid.

The raiding Phantoms, workers at the National Metal Industries Co. said, fired rockets and dropped napalm and time bombs in a low-altitude attack.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

At Least 6 Dead In Munich Fire At Jewish Center

MUNICH, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—At least six persons were killed when a fire swept a Jewish old people's home here tonight and police said it could have been arson.

A Munich city official told reporters that firemen had so far only managed to penetrate two thirds of the home and more bodies might be found.

Five people died from smoke poisoning and the sixth was killed trying to jump to safety, the official said. At least ten persons were injured.

Police said they believed arson at the Jewish center could not be ruled out following Tuesday's Arab commando attack on passengers of an Israeli El Al jet at Munich airport.

A spokesman for the group said he feared more bodies would be found. He said the fire began simultaneously on the ground floor and on the third floor.

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Orida Transaction

rswell Sold Subdivision Lot Under 'Caucasian' Restriction

FORDVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Judge G. Harold Carswell, elected by President Nixon to the federal bench, owned and sold a lot in 1966 with a covenant restricting the use of the land to "members of the Caucasian race."

Records on file with the Wakulla County Court clerk show that Judge Carswell and his wife, Virginia, sold a lot in a subdivision of the Ochlocknee River for \$4,800 on July 12, 1968.

The deed says that "restrictive covenants" on the land would be those that had been recorded earlier. The earlier restrictions included one that said: "Ownership, occupancy and use of the land is restricted to members of the Caucasian race." An exception was made to allow servants to live on the land.

Paid \$4,800

The Carswells acquired the lot in Tarpon Shores, about 30 miles west of Tallahassee, from Mrs. Simmons, a real-estate developer, apparently fixed the restriction when he began subdividing 38 acres along the Ochlocknee River ten years ago.

Mr. Simmons had acquired the land in a trade with the federal government. He had bought 130 acres of land in Wakulla County for \$80,000 and had exchanged the land with the federal government for the riverfront land.

The federal government has a wildlife refuge in the area.

2 to 1 for Confirmation
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI)—If a vote were taken now among senators who have already committed themselves, Judge G. Harold Carswell would win confirmation to the Supreme Court by a better than two-to-one majority.

The list of publicly committed lawmakers is admittedly small. But the sample bore out the prediction of Judiciary Committee chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., that Judge Carswell will ascend to the high bench with at least two-to-one backing.

So far, only five senators have publicly declared against the judge.

His most influential opponent so far is Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1968 and front-runner for the presidential nomination in 1972.

McCord Opposed
Another Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D. Minn., also announced his opposition Wednesday.

Previously, Democratic Sens. Walter F. Mondale, of Minnesota, and William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, had announced they will vote against confirming Judge Carswell.

So far, Sen. Charles E. Goodell, D. N.Y., is the only Republican to oppose the nomination publicly.

Twelve senators have publicly announced their support for Judge Carswell. They include the following Republicans: George D. Aiken, Vermont; John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky; Hiram Fong, Hawaii; Robert P. Griffin, Michigan; Edward J. Gurney, Florida; Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska; Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania; Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania; and Strom Thurmond, South Carolina.

Democrats who have declared for Judge Carswell are Sens. Eastland, Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina, and Spessard L. Holland, Florida.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also urged defeat of another Stennis amendment that would have the effect of ruling out involuntary busing and sanctioning freedom-of-choice.

"You must assume HEW represents the administration," said Sen. Scott's aide yesterday.

But the more general view on Capitol Hill was that Mr. Allen had been overruled by the White House.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Allen had been speaking "as a member of the administration," rather than for it.

Sen. Stennis said during debate last week, before Mr. Allen's letter reached the Hill: "Someone comes in here and says that the President is against this amendment. I hope he will bring with him a quotation from the President and just say that Mr. HEW Secretary Rogers H. P. is against it. Being in the quotation, if he is against, he will not mind saying so."

Mr. Allen told reporters yesterday that anti-discrimination rulings should apply to schools in every section of the country.

"A segregated school is a bad school regardless of whether it's in the South, North, East or West," he said. "Wherever segregation exists, we have to do everything possible to end it because it is bad educationally."

Asked if this would include busing, Mr. Allen said:

"I can only speak for myself on busing and I look on it as a means to an end. The object is to get a child from here to there for a better education. But if he can't get a better education by busing, I wouldn't move him 50 feet. The goal is to get a better education. That is the only justification for busing."

Mr. Allen said he opposes busing for the sole purpose of mixing the races.

Sen. Stennis' anti-busing amendment is based on a law the New York legislature passed last year partly in response to desegregation rules Mr. Allen laid down as New York commissioner of education.

New Assails

ice Quotas Colleges

By Seth S. King

AGO, Feb. 13 (NYT)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew turned last night on those colleges that are now using quotas to limit the number of Negroes and other minorities on the basis of quotas rather than ability to learn or teach.

Agnew said that "some colleges" are using "artificially imposed quotas" to limit the number of Negroes and other minorities on the basis of quotas rather than ability to learn or teach.

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UNWANTED OPINION—San Francisco policemen drag away a woman protester from a demonstration in front of the California state court of appeals, where lawyers were arguing for the release of Black Panther leader Huey Newton. At least eight pro-Panther demonstrators were arrested by the police for disorderly demonstration.

Chicago 7 Compared to Jesus, Gandhi

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial were compared yesterday to a long line of "outside agitators."

Making his closing argument to the jury, defense attorney William M. Kunstler said that throughout history reform and progress had been brought about largely through the work of outside agitators.

"Whether Jesus leaving Nazareth or (Eugene) Debs leaving Terre Haute," he said, "Susan Anthony, Mohandas Gandhi, Dr. Martin Luther King or Harriet Tubman—they were all outside agitators."

Harriet Tubman was a Maryland slave who ran away to Philadelphia in 1849. Thereafter she returned to the South almost every year, leading over 300 slaves to freedom in the North.

Mr. Kunstler argued that the seven men on trial here were acting in that tradition when they came here in August, 1968, to demonstrate during the Democratic National Convention.

Traditional Reaction
And he argued that the charge against them—conspiracy to incite a riot during the convention—was comparable to charges that authorities have always brought against such agitators.

Both Mr. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, the other defense attorney, drew frequently on historical precedent in their final arguments.

But the government objected frequently to such references and Judge Julius J. Hoffman ordered the defense attorneys to stop "these lectures on history."

One reference to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. touched off the liveliest joust of the day.

Getting under way yesterday morning, Mr. Weinglass said: "If the statistics as a decade were nothing more, they were a time when Americans literally took to the streets to protest. That was what Martin Luther King did..."

Challenge on King
At this, Richard G. Schultz, an assistant U.S. attorney, jumped to his feet, shouting: "There is nothing in the record to show that Martin Luther King acted like these people did."

Mr. Kunstler jumped up, too, arguing: "I represented Dr. King for five years and he did."

Mr. Schultz said that the defendants hadn't been with Dr. King. "But we were," cried David Delinger, one of the defendants. "I was. Tom Hayden was."

Judge Hoffman broke in to admonish the defendants and sustain the government's objection.

Later in the day, Mr. Weinglass encountered a similar reaction when he tried to quote a speech the late Clarence Darrow made to a Wisconsin court in 1896.

7 Die in Montreal Fire
MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—Four children, their parents and a fireman died in a fire here today. Police said the family perished in the flames and the fireman died from a heart attack while attempting to carry a person out of the building.

125 From U.S. Colleges' Finest Seek to Become N.Y.C. Police
NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT)—More than 125 upperclassmen from colleges such as Princeton, Yale, Harvard and the Union Theological Seminary have signed up to take the qualifying test to become New York City policemen.

The students were recruited by David Durr, an intense 34-year-old New York sergeant who graduated from Amherst in 1937 and is now in the PhD program in public administration and sociology at New York University.

"If you really care about cities, if you really care about individual people," Sgt. Durr told a group of 35 Harvard undergraduates earlier this week, "don't join the Peace Corps or Vista. Become a policeman."

Sgt. Durr, a member of the Police Department for six years, has been making his argument of why concerned college students should become policemen as one of five visiting fellows of the National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research agency of the Justice Department.

"The victims of crime today are overwhelmingly poor and mainly black," Sgt. Durr told Harvard undergraduates, in a visit. "As a cop you can have a real and immediate impact on the lives of people that is totally unlike any other alternative before you."

If the thought of seeing a problem on the street and doing something about it appeals to you—become a cop."

FCC Member Assails Media For Not Resisting Subpoenas

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—Federal Communications Commission member Nicholas Johnson said last night that the nation's news media have an "absolute right" to refuse the demands by government prosecutors for reporters' notes and unused television film.

Mr. Johnson attacked the Nixon administration and the Justice Department for encouraging the media to "establishment" bias by censoring itself in the face of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's attack against critical commentary on President Nixon.

He noted that Mr. Agnew's attack was a "few critical references to concentrated ownership of the media; nonetheless, he added, the administration is quick to spring to the defense of the economic interests of television and newspapers."

He referred specifically to the administration's endorsement of legislation that would exempt newspaper combinations from anti-trust laws, and its encouragement of FCC rules that protect broadcast license holders from competitive challenge.

"No one has charged a 'deal' and I do not," he said. "But the results are very much the same as if there were a government-media agreement that the media will take care of the administration's image if the administration will take care of the media's balance sheets."

Change of Plan
Finally, the FBI and the Meridian police decided to use the reward money to pay the informants to arrange the trap, rather than for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the terrorists, as originally intended.

The reign of terror ended after the shootout. There has been hardly any violence in Mississippi since. And the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, to which Tarver and Mrs. Almsworth belonged, has virtually disbanded.

One time in 1968, law enforcement officials in Mississippi said the White Knights were suspected of committing nine murders and 300 other violent acts, including bombings, burnings and beatings.

A.I. Botnick, director of the Anti-Defamation League's regional office in New Orleans, helped raise funds to pay the informers and participated in the original discussion about the trap with the FBI and the police.

In checking rumors that the Klan members had been "set up" for the trap, the Los Angeles Times interviewed Mr. Botnick in April, 1969. He acknowledged his part in helping execute the trap, but said he could not "morally blow the whistle" on the FBI and the Meridian police, who had helped curb Klan violence.

"It Was a Trap"
Mr. Botnick said it was "logical" that someone had paid to set up the two Klan members, but he declined to say how much money was paid. "Four guys know I was in on the original planning," he said. "It was a trap—you know that."

At that time Mr. Botnick said he had listened to FBI recordings of a Klansman talking about blowing up synagogues full of people—including women and children. And he quoted one Klansman as saying that "little Jews grow up to be big Jews, so kill them while they are young."

"We were dealing with animals and I would do it again," he said.

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Jews and FBI Reportedly Helped Set It KKK Terrorists Died in a Trap

By Jack Nelson

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 13.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Meridian police, bankrolled by an alarmed Jewish community, paid \$36,500 to two Ku Klux Klan informants to arrange a trap to catch two young Klan terrorists in a bombing attempt, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The trap, sprung in Meridian on June 30, 1968, when the Klan members tried to bomb a Jewish businessman's home, resulted in a gun battle in which a Klansman was killed and a bystander wounded. It also resulted in a 30-year prison sentence for the wounded Klansman.

The trap was executed by law enforcement officials frustrated over their failure to solve a series of 17 bombings and burnings that had terrorized the Jewish and Negro communities in the Jackson and Meridian areas of Mississippi in 1967 and 1968.

Questions Are Raised
Despite the viciousness of the Klan terror, the Meridian incident raises serious questions as to the proper means to be used by police and the FBI to solve crimes of violence.

Evidence strongly indicates that the Klansman who made the bombing attempt, Thomas Albert Tarver, 31, at the time, and his companion, Mrs. Kathy Almsworth, 28, a schoolteacher, were lured into the bombing attempt by two other Klansmen who were paid \$36,500. A former FBI agent who acted as an intermediary was paid \$2,000.

Police who sprang the trap say they expected a gun battle and never thought either Klan member would be taken alive. They had expected two men to attempt the bombing and did not know a woman would be involved until 46 minutes before it was carried out.

Most of the night rider attacks in Mississippi were directed against Negro homes and churches, but the Jewish community became a target in the fall of 1967 with the bombings of a synagogue and a rabbi's house in Jackson. Jewish leaders, greatly alarmed by the violence, began raising a reward fund to try to solve the crimes.

On May 27, 1968, a bomb shattered a synagogue at Meridian. Reports that the FBI knew of Klan discussions about plans to bomb a synagogue with women and children inside added to an atmosphere of fear and tension.

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Inexcusable Attack

The Israeli bombing of an industrial plant near Cairo, with heavy loss of civilian lives, was an inexcusable perversion of Israel's indisputable right to respond to President Nasser's "war of attrition." Certainly the slaughter of scores of Egyptians was not justified by Tuesday's bloody attack on El Al airline passengers at Munich, despicable as was that guerrilla assault.

Although Israeli authorities blame a "technical error," some such tragic incident was an inevitable consequence of Israel's rash policy of attacking military targets close to the crowded Egyptian capital. These attacks are too hazardous to continue.

The reckless ferocity of the latest Israeli raid, with its insidious delayed-action bomb, coincides with disturbing reports from Jerusalem that the Israeli cabinet last Sunday rejected proposals by Foreign Minister Abba Eban for a new political initiative to restore the cease-fire with Egypt. Premier Golda Meir is said to have protected that such a step would be misunderstood as a sign of Israeli weakness.

This is a ludicrous argument in view of the freedom with which Israeli planes have roamed Egyptian skies for the past month while Israeli commandos brazenly attacked and carried off two Egyptian radar installations. Even before the current series of

deep-penetration air raids and ground forays, Israel's chief of staff declared that Israeli attacks along the Suez Canal had effectively ended Egyptian talk of renewing full-scale war and had put a stop to sustained Egyptian artillery barrages across the canal.

Surely Israel was—and is—in a strong position to make a bold new bid to restore the cease-fire and move toward peace. Excessive belligerency only goads the Arabs into new desperate acts and undermines the efforts of would-be peacemakers. Continued indiscriminate use of Israel's obviously superior air power is bound to force a review in Washington of its reported inclination to sell Israel more jet planes.

It is time the Israeli government gave more rein to its diplomats and put a curb on its overzealous military forces. A prompt and positive Israeli response to Washington's new cease-fire plea would strengthen United States efforts to persuade the Soviet Union and the Arabs to help restore the 1967 truce. Even more helpful would be some sign of encouragement from Jerusalem for the American attempt, in conjunction with the other major powers, to revive peace negotiations through United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recovery of the Land

If the President has really set the country on a course of utilizing its land to the best advantage of the people, the result could be the most momentous part of his environmental restoration program. The most immediate benefits are likely to come from better use of land now owned by the government, which amounts to one third of the total area of the nation. In the end, however, the proposal to reforest surplus private lands and use them for recreation has possibly even more far-reaching possibilities.

One foremost aspect of the federal program is to enlarge the areas of public land available for parks and recreation. Starting at the logical place, the President asked for full funding of the land and water conservation fund so as to accelerate the acquisition of park lands. This will not enable the National Park Service to acquire all the lands designated for parks before escalating prices greatly increase costs, but it will help.

The greatest potential for the years immediately ahead seems to lie in the proposed conversion of land now owned by the government to more appropriate use. Government agencies have proven to be shameless hoarders of land. They are seldom willing to relinquish anything under their control, partly because a move from one piece of land to another subjects them to a budgetary penalty. So, as the President noted, "thousands of acres in the heart of metropolitan areas are reserved for only minimal use by federal installations."

What the President has now asked is that this bureaucratic wasteland be made to serve the "highest possible public good." It is almost a revolutionary idea in the context of past practice. We surmise that an

enormous amount of energy will be required to shake the bureaucracy out of its hoarding groove. But the final judgment will not be left to the agencies themselves. The President is setting up a review board to recommend to him what properties should be converted or sold. The emphasis is to be upon converting low-priority-use properties in and near large cities to recreational centers.

No doubt the example which the President used—opening to public use of a section of beach previously hoarded by Camp Pendleton in California—can be multiplied by hundreds. It is simply a matter of reorienting priorities in an age when the people have become much more concerned about their natural environment. Some of the shifts can be brought about by merely authorizing new uses for public lands. Others will require the sale of surplus land not useful for recreation so as to finance the purchase of parks and playgrounds. The Interior Department would be given authority to convey surplus lands with a recreational potential to state and local governments with discounts ranging up to 100 percent.

The idea of converting surplus crop land to recreational use is an old one, but it has untapped possibilities. In some instances such land should be acquired for parks and open space, but, as the President suggested, long-term leases for land that could be reforested and used for hunting, fishing, hiking and camping would also make more sense than paying to keep it idle. The gigantic size of the task—restoring our share of the continent to the highest priority use for each parcel—should not discourage an earnest pursuit of the objective.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israeli Raid

It is not strange that America, which decandalized the human conscience with its dirty massacres in Vietnam, should give Israel the weapon which it uses in such dirty crimes like the attack on the civilian Abu Zabal factory.

This is an American crime, American in planning, execution and instigation.

But if Israel thinks that American protection will save it from paying a dear price, then it is mistaken.

—From Al Akhbar (Cairo).

Egypt might not be able to send planes over Israel, but all Israel's towns and rich and populated areas are within a bird's flight from air bases in Syria. Does the Arab conscience allow Egyptian towns to receive Israel's blows alone?

—From Al-Hayat (Beirut).

The cruel fact is that in war, accidents of this nature can happen. Bombs and shells

can sometimes fall where they are not intended, and as all soldiers know all too well, they can sometimes even fall on one's own troops.

The only solution to incidents of this kind is to end war.

The question now is whether the Egyptians will recognize the need to curb the war or whether they will seek to exploit this incident in order to heat up the front further.

—From the Jerusalem Post.

The raids by Israeli planes on targets within a dozen miles of Cairo, which appear to have killed many civilians, can only have made the atmosphere on all Israel's frontiers more tense, and therefore more belligerent.

The Israelis have for some time watched without dismay—and have in some ways encouraged—the collapse of government in Cairo and Amman. Their present tactics may be producing contrary results.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1895

NEW YORK—Like Paris, New York is again having a spell of influenza, or grippé, as it was named three years ago when the epidemic first appeared. The American metropolis is borrowing the word from the French capital. The malady seems to be connected with the severity of the weather, but doctors are not yet agreed as to its real nature. This winter it is more severe in New York than last, the deaths from this cause alone running up into the hundreds.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1920

PITTSBURGH—Physicians here not long ago raised their fees. Then the nurses demanded an increase. The druggists, not to be outdone, lifted the cost of medicine. The undertaker revised his scale upward. Now the tombstone maker declares he must have 20 percent more for perpetuating a man's memory. "We're not profiteers like some others," said one tombstone maker, "we only ask for a person's money when he has no further use for it."



'He Has Just the Stature We Need for the Kind of Bench We Want.'

The Warring Capitals

By James Reston

CAIRO.—The war has not changed Cairo much on the surface. Some but not all the vast windows at the airport are taped, just in case. Some but not all lights are dimmed at night, but the life of the city goes on about as before, slow and indifferent as the Nile.

The contrasts with Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on the other side of the line are startling. In Israel, every casualty of the war is like a family crisis. Every dead soldier is reported in the Israeli papers, with pictures, as in a small-town weekly newspaper. Every bombing strike or Arab attack is analyzed at home and in the street, as if the life of the nation were at stake, which indeed it is.

Cairo is quite different. Its pride,

even its honor, may be at stake. But not its life. The Israeli bombings raze its suburbs, but it is an immense city of over four million. It hears the passionate protests of its leaders and sees the vivid headlines of its press, but in a large country it is not the same thing. The Israelis are fighting a people's war with men drafted up to 54 and women until they have their first child. In the much larger Arab world, it is a paper war for many people.

Yet this is not as true now as it was in Cairo in the period just before the six-day war. There are now hundreds of thousands of Egyptian refugees from the war zones. They are scattered around the country where they can be

seen. So the war with Israel is no longer a foreign adventure. The idea is beginning to get around that what happened to the Palestinian refugees, to the Egyptians at Suez, and to the Syrians on their Golan Heights coast happened to the Arab peoples closer to Cairo, Beirut and Damascus, and that Israeli planes can now range over most of the Arab world.

This has made a big difference. It has produced a new spirit of nationalism in Egypt and Syria. It has created a much more formidable Arab commando apparatus, which, while deeply divided, is more militant, more violent, more adventurous and far more revolutionary than the organized governments of the Arab states. In fact, these Arab irregular organizations, despite their differences, have caught the imagination of the young and already have a veto over the policies of some Arab governments, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon.

There are other contrasts between the major warring capitals, some of them surprising. Israel is much less censored, much more open to the opinion of the outside world. The newspapers go into Jerusalem from all over Europe and the United States, and the BBC news broadcasts are available in every hotel and kibbutz in the country on regular medium-wave radio.

Arabs More Critical

This is not the case in Cairo, yet one hears more critical discussion and even dissent about established government policy in Cairo and especially in Beirut than one does in Israel.

The Israelis have not only closed ranks on the war, but seem to have closed their minds about new ways of getting out of it. The Israeli government is not challenged seriously by the political opposition, or even by the religious leaders. Spiro T. Agnew would love it in Jerusalem: the spirit is "My country, right or wrong."

The Arab press is even worse: propaganda and even jingoistic. Yet the major change here is not in the press or in the streets but in the minds of the officials. The official mood here seems even more anti-Israeli and anti-American now than it was on the eve of the six-day war, and the reasons are fairly plain.

They are trapped between Israel and the United States on the one side and the Soviets and the young Arab revolutionaries on the other, unable to deal with the Israeli air power and unwilling to agree to a cease-fire, in need of funds for the armed forces and their rapidly mounting populations, and increasingly dependent on the Soviets for that assistance.

The Israelis say, "Talk to us directly and we may withdraw." The Arabs say, "Withdraw from every inch you conquered and then we may talk, but not directly with you." The Israelis are determined to establish a secure state, which in their minds means the retention of the Golan Heights, Jerusalem and other territory on the West Bank and around Nablus on the Gulf of Aqaba. But the Arabs talk here as if they will never accept the Jewish state, secure or otherwise, and will tolerate no more than a Jewish home with Arab landlords.

So the diplomatic stalemate and the military tug of war go on, to the frustration and exasperation of all concerned. Officials here talk endlessly and passionately about the inevitable war and the wickedness of the Americans, but nobody is prepared for another all-out clash, and the only thing they can do about the Americans is kick them out of the Middle East oil fields, which is a rising topic of conversation.

For He Is an Englishman

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In Nairobi one recent evening a young lawyer spoke of his feelings toward England. In most respects he was himself the characteristic product of an elitist English education: a first at Oxford, a prestigious fellowship, a brilliant passage through the bar examinations. But his parents were Indian, and he was born in Kenya.

"I shall not go back now unless I must," he said. "The last two times I went on a visit, I was treated at London Airport as if I were a criminal—put in a room, questioned for hours by immigration officers about why I wanted to enter the country. But I still do not believe that those people and their racist policy are the authentic voice of England."

If he had been in the House of Commons the other day to hear a brief discussion on the Asians of East Africa, that young man might have been left with fewer illusions about the intrinsic nobility of the English on racial matters. He might have heard the authentic voice of England in the words of Charles Pannell, Labor member for Leeds West:

"This country should not be at the mercy of unscrupulous people abroad, or people careless of the habits of this country, who can impose themselves upon us." Those unscrupulous foreigners to whom Mr. Pannell referred are British subjects, holders of British passports, whom a British government specifically invited to retain their British nationality when the East African colonies became independent. Their disability is the fact that they are light brown in color.

Post-Powell Panic

Two years ago, in panic at public fears aroused by the racist speeches of Enoch Powell, the Labor government rushed through a bill to keep this particular group of British subjects out of Britain. They were to be admitted only if heads of families had special vouchers, which would be issued at the rate of 1,500 a year.

At the time, so many members of Parliament found their consciences troubled by the prospect of statelessness for the Asians of East Africa that the government offered some reassuring words. The Home Secretary, James Callaghan, said that if "a man was thrown out of work and ejected from Kenya or Uganda, 'we shall have to take him.'"

Since then, Kenya has intensified its economic pressure against resident Asians. The government has withdrawn trading licenses from many of the traditional In-

dian storekeepers and refused to renew thousands of work permits. The inevitable result has been to create a class of destitute people looking for somewhere else to live. In Kenya alone, 10,000 Asian heads of families have applied for British entry vouchers, a queue that will take nearly seven years to deal with at the present rate.

The problem was dramatized by the case of Miss Ranjita Vaid, a 22-year-old girl who flew off to London without the required voucher. Britain refused her entry and sent her back to Nairobi. Kenya then regarded her as a British citizen with no right to enter there. For nine days she shuttled back and forth between Africa and Europe.

Mr. Callaghan finally released her and Miss Vaid into Britain, "exceptionally," for three months. But he said flatly that this country had no obligation to help her—or others in her situation—because "there was no requirement on her to leave" Kenya.

Not Enough

In short, the home secretary's humanitarian promise of two years ago applies only when one of the East African countries physically expels a British citizen from its borders. The fact that one is legally barred from employment has become destitute and has to place else to go, but the country of his nationality is not enough. Now James Callaghan is not a cruel man by nature; indeed, he breathes gentleness. He is just a practical politician. In taking a heartless position he has the evident support of a cabinet majority who fear a political backlash from any action that might be taken to help these Asians.

On the basis of public opinion, Mr. Callaghan undoubtedly has a case: a poll would probably show substantial opposition to easing of these barriers, although immigration in general is declining. Moreover, the government has the tacit support of the Conservative opposition to a quiet life in a delicate area as an election approach.

Still, one wonders about a young Asian lawyer, with a good education, who has been thrown out of work and ejected from Kenya or Uganda, "we shall have to take him." Even in domestic terms, it is an experience to a young man, poring with racial prejudice and resentments grow is not a recipe for tranquility.

Letters

Invasion of Laos

Sen. Gore and certain others have recently referred to the "civil war" in Laos. In the name of objectivity and fairness, the invasion of Laos by the North Vietnamese should never be referred to as a civil war.

The government of the Kingdom of Laos remains the same as that approved by the Geneva Conference of 1962, participants of which included China, the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Lao government has kept ministerial positions open for the Communist party; it has tried under most difficult circumstances to keep the country an independent nation, neither a Communist pawn nor a satellite of the West.

Numerous official spokesmen by the International Control Commission and eminent journalists, including your own correspondents, have attested to this. Nevertheless, some 600,000 persons, in a country of approximately 3,000,000, have been forced to flee from their villages, not because of a civil war but because of the invasion by the North Vietnamese Army.

I trust that responsible parties will not make the survival of the Laotians increasingly precarious by confusing their struggle with a civil war.

PRINCESS MOONE
SOUTHWAN PROUMA
Marselles.

Pack-a-Day Dogs

It seems to me that one can judge the humanitarian principles of these crusaders against cigarette smoking, by the fact that they are willing to give cancer to a number of unfortunate dogs—and no small number—to prove their point. Obviously it must be bad to

smoke more than a pack a day, perhaps even very bad. But that a reason to encourage people to take drugs, as an alternative to many do?

If this anti-cigarette campaign were properly carried out, it would be against excessive smoking, not against the cigarette itself. It might then question a habit, both its wisdom and the state of its funds. But with drug-like becoming such an alarming symptom of our failures in all fields of activity in the past 10 years, these campaigners still have changed their tactics in the light of the situation; and their lack of common sense is as great as ever.

JEROME MINOVI
Rueil, France.

All night have I tossed in nightmareish penumbra, haunted by the plight of those dogs you refer to as "having learned to smoke." I visualize the agonizing squelch of the smoke, but the thought of electric shock sticks. The picture look: the story-boarded, shrunken, worthy of an extermination camp. I draw!

SELWYN A. ANDERSON
Rome.

I wholeheartedly agree with the Taschman's observation. We know that smoking, drinking, and flying and driving is dangerous, and if we want to kill ourselves, let's do it. Why bring in animals for these kenetic-like experiments? These would-be scientists need more intelligent to do!

J.E. BERGER
Burgdorf, Switzerland.

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News Analysis

Image a Good Maneuverer
International Political Sky

By James Goldsborough

S. Feb. 13.—As good as the jet fighter is, there are no military men who think Israel won the Middle East because of it.

on put Arab pilots in the air and Israelis in the MiGs. The aviation source, "the war sources are saying that," said as much as the plane will die another example. Germany have now lost 115 Starfighters while the Dutch, Belgians and Danes maintain records flying the plane. The reason these five is that German pilots average of only 250 hours flying time when they got it, whereas the other pilots averaged up to a thousand hours.

Germany lost a generation of pilots following World War II, said one man. Experts, therefore, will not expect the Mirage to succeed with the Mirage to the plane itself. Rather, a combination of elements—technical, financial, political and military—have contributed to the Mirage success and that, in turn, has made it a political event as a result.

Mirage first came to world when Israel won the 1956 war. Later, Charles de Gaulle embargoed the Mirage for Israel. Recently, the Mirage was back in the news as France announced more than 100 of them were to Libya, and another 30 to Saudi Arabia.

In the political maneuvering for the Mirage, France is outmaneuvered by few. Some examples of these policies are: South Africa chose the Mirage because the U.S. government embargoed it.

But in receiving orders for some 500 Mirages from abroad, Dassault has dealt with more than the Middle East. The breakdown is: Belgium, 105; Libya, 110; Israel, 100 (including 50 under embargo); Switzerland, 56; Australia, 40; Spain, 30; South Africa, 25; Pakistan, 24; Peru, 15; and Lebanon, 12.

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The Mirage-5

barge arms deliveries to a nation it considers racist.

Denmark chose the Swedish Draken when the Swedes appealed to "Scandinavian solidarity" and threw in some technical assistance.

Belgium chose Mirages when France agreed to sell under license in order to use Belgian labor.

Russia offered to sell Austria MiGs for \$700,000 a plane, less than half the estimated cost. Russia sells all MiGs at below cost.

For the Spanish sale, France offered Spain financing at 5.5 percent—3 percent less than U.S. companies must pay to U.S. banks to finance such contracts.

U.S. experts do not attribute all of Dassault's success to politics, however. The Mirage is a top-notch plane, they say, one of the best in dogfights, one of the best interceptors and, at between \$15 and \$18 million, economically competitive with all but the below-cost MiG.

These men have nothing but admiration for Marcel Dassault and his company. The company, they say, has no table of organization—"everything is in the heads of the key people," they say.

An example of Dassault's efficiency: Dassault was able to develop the prototype of the Mirage-G, the variable wing plane, for \$30 million. The U.S. effort to develop a similar plane, the F-111, cost ten times as much.

Church Council, Jewish Unit
To Hold Regular Meetings

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—World Jewish leaders and officials of the World Council of Churches announced today that they had made plans to hold consultations on a regular basis for the first time.

The announcement was made at the close of a three-day meeting of a 14-member delegation representing all shades of Jewish religious and secular opinion with officials of the council, which groups 242 Protestant and Orthodox churches.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, the council's general secretary, was chairman of the meeting. No details of the proposed arrangement were announced pending its expected approval by the council's executive committee at a session here next week.

But Gerhard M. Riegner, secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, commented after the meeting that the two groups had "found a way to share our concerns in an organized manner instead of haphazardly as in the past."

The congress, which organized the Jewish delegation, was represented by Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz, chairman of its governing council, as well as by Mr. Riegner, Mideast Dispute.

A statement issued after the meeting said that the World Council officials noted the Jewish delegation's "criticisms" of the statement on the Middle East made by the council's central committee last July.

The Jewish leaders are said to have questioned the statement's reference to the need to address what it called an injustice done by the great powers in supporting the "establishment of the state of Israel without protecting the rights of Palestinians."

The Jewish representatives were assured that if the council were to make a new statement on the Middle East, "these criticisms," together with those from other quarters, would be "taken into consideration," according to the communiqué on the talks.

The talks also covered such subjects as the "bearing of faith upon peace and related international problems," the needs of refugees, development, racial justice and student unrest," it was stated.

Mr. Riegner said of the meeting that a "very good spirit" had prevailed. "Each side was surprised at times by views expressed by the other, but there was never any feeling of hostility," he said.

Trucker Put
Drain on Profits

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—A driver and his new tanker-truck pulled into British Petroleum's waterfront terminal and, waving to employees, hooked up a hose to the gasoline tanks.

Going about his business cheerfully, he filled one tank on his truck, shifted the hose and ran gasoline into a second unit and then completed the job by filling the third tank. With another wave to the BP workers, he drove out.

"He's not one of our regular customers, is he?" The police report quoted one of the workers as saying. "No," said a second worker. Police are looking for the driver, the bright shiny truck and 8,300 gallons of premium gasoline.

Comdr. Anthony F. Fugaro, captain of the port of Tampa, said the 619-ton tanker Delian Apollon was refueled an hour after it struck.

"We are not quite sure how bad the slick is, but we hope to be able to contain it," Comdr. Fugaro said. "The tanker has been refueled and is proceeding to its destination, so it can't be too bad."

The Coast Guard said the fuel oil spilling from the hull spread over a half-mile-long path about 300 yards wide and "is getting bigger all the time."

Comdr. Fugaro said the tanker, en route to a power plant, was about a mile from St. Petersburg "when it must have missed a turn in the channel" and ran aground. He said the size of the tanker's load had not been determined.

Scaffolding Falls,
5 Die in Grenoble

GRENOBLE, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Five men were killed and two seriously hurt here today when a 200-ton concrete dome under construction at the site of a French-West German nuclear reactor crashed to the ground.

Four of the dead men fell from scaffolding on top of the 100-foot-high building, officials said. The fifth was trapped under the mass of broken concrete and twisted metal.

The dome was being built in sections. The officials said that one section fell as it was being put in place on a metal structure, bringing the rest of the roof down with it.

Rogers Arrives in Nairobi
After Talks in Addis Ababa

NAIROBI, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Nairobi tonight for talks with top officials and a visit to Tsavo National Park.

Mr. Rogers, accompanied by his wife and an official party, arrived at 7:15 p.m. from Addis Ababa, where he conferred with Emperor Haile Selassie, discussed Middle East problems with visiting President Tito of Yugoslavia and visited the headquarters of the Organization for African Unity.

He is scheduled to leave Nairobi tomorrow afternoon for Tsavo National Park. He and his party will spend the night at a lodge in the park.

He is due back in Nairobi Sunday afternoon, leaving for the Zambian capital of Lusaka at 5 p.m.

Marcos Reprieves 352

MANILA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—President Ferdinand B. Marcos granted reprieves yesterday to all 352 prisoners awaiting death in the federal prison electric chair.

Mr. Marcos has ordered a study of the feasibility of abolishing capital punishment in the Philippines.

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Nauru, Pop. 3,000, Establishes
Own International Airline

URU, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The world's smallest international airline has started operations here today, according to an announcement by the government of this Pacific island.

Nauru, a phosphate-producing island just south of the Equator and about 2,500 miles northeast of Sydney, became independent on Jan. 31, 1968, after having been ruled by Germany and then by Australia.

The 3,000 Nauruans share an annual revenue of nearly \$4 million, derived mostly from phosphate, used in fertilizer.

By the time the phosphate deposits are exhausted, which is expected in 25 years, the islanders hope to have made tourism an alternative source of revenue. Although much of the island has been made a "greenland" wasteland by the phosphate mining, some attractive tropical landscape remains.

The island's leaders have also discussed making Nauru a "Switzerland of the Pacific" with freedom from taxes.

Air Micronesia, a subsidiary of Continental Airlines, of the United States, provides access to Nauru from Hawaii, and Fiji Airways connects the island with Fiji.

Defendant's Wife Charged
in Murders of Yablonskis

SRINGTON, Pa., Feb. 13.—First-degree murder charges filed yesterday against Mrs. Gilly in the killing of her husband and Mine Workers Insurgent leader A. Yablonski, his wife and sister.

Charges already have been brought against her husband, 36; Aubrey W. Martin, 31; Claude E. Vesley, 26, all of land.

Four have also been indicted federal grand jury in Cleveland for conspiring in a six-month plot to kill the 69-year-old union leader.

District Attorney Jess Costa said he will await the results of the grand jury investigation before starting extradition proceedings to bring the defendants to Pennsylvania to face the murder charges.

The grand jury has recessed until Feb. 16 after interviewing several witnesses, including Mrs. Gilly's father, Silas Huddleston, 61. Mr. Huddleston is president of a UMW local in Tennessee.

All four suspects have pleaded innocent to the conspiracy charge. The grand jury said the 26-year-old blonde helped her husband buy guns and recruit the others in the plot. The jurors also said Mrs. Gilly and her husband had control of a fund maintained to finance the alleged conspiracy.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and 25-year-old daughter were found shot to death in the bedroom of their secluded farmhouse in nearby Clarksville, Pa., Jan. 5. They had been dead about five days.

The union leader was defeated in the Dec. 9 UMW presidential election by the incumbent W. A. (Tony) Boyle. During the bitter campaign he had charged Mr. Boyle with mismanagement of union funds.

Mr. Boyle asserted yesterday that his union has been the victim of a "journalistic lynching" since the murders.

Contending that the interests of his men could be best served by a "character of the dead," he said the press should be investigating Mr. Yablonski's "questionable" associations and political connections.

In a statement, he denied any connection between the union and the murders or the people charged with the crime.

Art in the United States

Bad Tidings From the Expressionists

By Hilton Kramer
NEW YORK (NYT).—What is it about the paintings of the German Expressionists that so offends the sensibilities of so many connoisseurs of modern painting? The distaste of an earlier generation, so pleasantly in thrall to the *luxe, calme et volupté* of French painting, so admiring of its exquisite analytic powers and the grace with which the masters of the School of Paris seemed able to transmute every perception of the world around them into a pictorial conception of the greatest decorative delicacy—this, certainly, was understandable. Compared to the intellectual detachment and the sheer hedonistic display of French art, its German counterpart seemed overcharged with emotion, undisciplined in form, perhaps even a little rancorous in its adamant attachment to the raw materials of experience.

German Expressionism, in particular, brought bad news—bad news of the psyche, bad news about life and culture and the fate of art under the pressures of extreme experience and social disruption. A taste nurtured on French painting could

hardly be expected to take such news with equanimity, much less relish the abrasive force that accompanied the message. But that was all long ago. Nowadays we no longer go to Paris to look at paintings—unless they are in the Louvre. True, we have our own decorative schools—colder than the French, more desperately intellectual, far less evocative of the material pleasures of life. Yet we are now all inured to the idea that art may, after all, bring us bad tidings. Aren't the movies, which the French are still so good at, full of them? But German painting is still regarded with a certain condescension and disapproval by people who pride themselves on the quality of their taste. When it comes to Expressionism, these connoisseurs have learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

An Intensity

For others, though—still a minority, I suppose, among those who pay attention to such matters—the Expressionist movement will always have a special importance. There is an intensity in the Expressionist vision quite unlike anything else in modern painting. One feels in this work a wind of biological imperative—a sense

of art overreaching its boundaries in an effort to exact some radical modification of life itself. Of course it doesn't overreach those boundaries—and what in the end is modified is not so much life as our understanding of what those boundaries are. The intensity of Expressionism is of many kinds—lyric, erotic, fantastic, satiric, tragic, even political—and its affective characteristics are clearly derived from a cultural milieu that is at once extremely claustrophobic and vitally at odds with the pressures of claustrophobia. The intensity of Expressionism is, above all, a moral intensity. Perhaps, after all, it is this which still offends. Well, as the French say, *tant pis*.

For anyone with a serious interest in German Expressionist painting, however, the current exhibition of the Morton D. May collection at the Marlborough-Gerson Gallery, 41 East 57th Street, is an event. Though billed as a collection of "20th-Century German Masters," it is, as Charles E. Buckley, director of the City Art Museum of St. Louis, says in a foreword to the catalogue, "built around the leading figures of German Expressionism." I believe Mr. Buckley is correct in claiming that "this collection has no equal in private hands in this country, and among other collections in the Western world, whether private or public, it holds a very high place." Much of this collection is of museum quality—which makes it all the more important since so few of our museums have German Expressionist paintings of this quality.

Carol Channing Sets London Stage Debut

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Carol Channing, the husky-voiced, blonde comedienne who has been an American entertainment phenomenon for more than 20 years, is finally going to make her foreign stage debut.

On April 20, she will open in London at "Carol Channing with Ten Stomach-Hearted Men," described by the actress as a sort of "musical frappe."

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Max Beckmann, "The Dream," 1921, from the Morton D. May Collection.



Incidentally, the exhibition at Marlborough-Gerson is a benefit for the American Association of Museums. Odd, come to think of it, that the Expressionists should be used to benefit an organization of American museums when so few American museums have done much to benefit the Expressionists, but that, alas, is the way our culture works. The collection remains on view at Marlborough-Gerson through February, and will be shown at the City Art Museum of St. Louis—Mr. May's home town—in July and August.

The paintings in the May Collection now number 117, of which 73 are currently on view. (This does not include watercolors and drawings.) The dominant figure is Max Beckmann, who is here represented by 29 pictures out of a total of 57. Among them is one of the artist's great triplicies, the "Acrobats" (1939), but virtually every phase of Beckmann's development is represented. The still-lives are particularly marvelous—strong, virile paintings of a high order.

There are surprises in the collection, too, even for those

who may feel they know this field pretty well. The "Winter Landscape" (1911) by Kandinsky, from the Murnau period, is one of the finest paintings by this artist I have ever seen—a gentle, lyric masterpiece. There are a couple of harrowing George Grosz paintings from 1915-16, and one of the Erich Heckel paintings, "Fathoms" (1913-14), besides being an exceptionally good example of the artist's work, is a touching reminder of the poignancy, the essential innocence, that lies at the center of Expressionist feeling, at least in the early stages of the movement. Kirchner is another painter who is well represented. The juxtaposition of the powerful "Chaos Rider" (1914) and the more decorative and benign "Ice Rink and Skaters" (1924) tells a heartbreaking tale in itself.

There is one painting in the May exhibition—not one of the greatest but one of the most arresting, I think—which has a special interest. This is Ludwig Meidner's "Burning City" (1918). The date is important, for Meidner's pictures on this theme—I saw some others in the German museums last summer—are an extraordinary example of historical prophecy. On the very eve of the First World War, Meidner was haunted by violent images of cities utterly destroyed by war, revolution, and social chaos. How excessive, even demented, these images must have seemed to those who saw them at the moment they were painted. How horribly correct they have turned out to be.

There are, inevitably, some pretty dead spots in this exhibition too. The attractions of Carl Hofer's paintings, for example, "This is a machine that would have sunk into oblivion long ago if the art history did not continue to keep it afloat. And Heinrich Campendonk and the more really obscure names in the collection do not signal any great discovery. But this is a marvelous collection all the same—a collection properly built around one of the greatest artists of the century, Max Beckmann. There is not only a great deal of art in this collection; there is also a great deal of history—and I don't mean only art history.

Around the Paris Galleries

Saenredam, Berg, Pannekoek, Institut Neerlandais, 121 Rue de Lille, Saenredam to March 15, others to Feb. 22.

Church interiors were almost the exclusive subject of 19th-century Dutch painters. Pieter Saenredam. This exhibit includes some 60 of his works—oil and drawings. Having a freer hand when he held a pen, his drawings are on the whole warmer and more alive than the oils that stress the stillness and the cool white light inside the churches.

The basement showrooms display puppets by Magda Berg. Carved for specific plays, they stand grouped together in hand-some costumes, ready to perform "Faust," "The Emperor's Nightgown," etc. Frans Pannekoek, a contemporary Dutch engraver, handles large themes by transposing them on a modest scale: a dead fly, a dead shrew stand for the death of man. Also some satirical treatment of such subjects as the astronaut on the moon.

Buffet, Galerie Maurice Garnier, 6 Avenue Matignon, to March 14. Like a reverse Mida, Buffet mummifies all he touches. Here the Loire châteaux are shown fresh off the mortician's slab.

SAINT-PHILIPPE, Galerie Alexandre Tolas, 198 Boulevard Saint-Germain, to Feb. 22. Children of a yellow submarine and a Nix carnival float these polyester sculptures in the gallery with raucous colors along with some raucous phallus and Saint-Philippe symbols and representations: "La Réve de Diane" and "Original Sin."

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Art in London

Variety Keynotes New Shows

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Feb. 13.—This week London has an extraordinary mixture of exhibitions once again. At Roland Browne and Delaunay, 19 Cork Street, the Belgian Jos de Cock, who paints strong dreamlike landscapes with the strength of the strongest man, although she is a woman, and Philip Sutton, who draws people and paints large oils of flowers in a strong but delicate manner, share an exhibition.

Some idea of Jos de Cock's painting can be gathered from the title, "Devilish Landscape," "Flying Elements," "Red Explosion." Her work is tough and expressionist (she was a pupil of the Belgian artist Tytgat). Sutton makes charcoal drawings of people, and large oil paintings of the wild flowers gathered by his children, or homages to the style of other artists—Carl Nelson flowers, for example.

At the Sladmore Gallery, 32 Burton Place, is a good show, principally of bronze sculpture, entitled "The Dog." Specializing as it does in Les Amateurs, the French animal sculptors of the 19th century, the gallery manifestly has a good collection of works by Fremiet, Patin, Meunier, and Valton, among others, but augmented by the major and minor masters of 20th-century animal sculpture. Rembrandt, Auguste (1885-1916) and Paul Petruschke, France Troubetzkoy (1886-1938). This exhibition also contains a few quite good related items in the way of oils and drawings on the theme of the dog.

Eleonore Koch, a Brazilian now living and working in London, has a strange remote vision, of the kind that, as a



Danier's "Portier Parisien" at O'Hana Gallery.

child, one, from time to time, succeeded in acquiring by bending down and looking at the world between one's legs, and upside-down. Strange objects—a garden chair, a sewing machine, a vast lawn with a terrace edged by a stone balustrade—march across her canvases in a haunting manner. She is now holding the first show of her work in Britain at the Portier Gallery, 16A Grafton Street.

"Sculpture of the 19th and 20th Centuries" is the title of an impressive exhibition at the O'Hana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, in which 17 masters are

represented. These include Degas, with one of his women drying her hair, which relates to the series of pastels he made on the same theme; Chai Orloff, whose "Femme, Te aux Gennu" is a most poignant expression of dejection and weariness; some witty and clever figures by Picasso and "The Jester" which began as a swift portrait of the poet M. Jacob, and ended as one of the key works in the development of 20th-century sculpture aesthetics.

For some six and a half years the Marie Perle Gallery, 4 Kings Road, has combined paintings and sculpture with a single case of antique glass in the basement, and the house of this rather elegant house in Kings Road has been established and reit to make it one of the most elegant art galleries in London.

The opening show is of paintings by Douglas Portway and sculpture by Michael Blac Portway, born in South Africa, British by naturalization, one of the most interesting of our non-figurative artists, who use of color recently has been of superb quality, and w paintings equally well on scales. Black has made a number of magnified metal sculptures with which one is invited, as it were, to create one's own thing by rearranging the elements.

Belgian Exhibitions

The Art of Japanese Theater

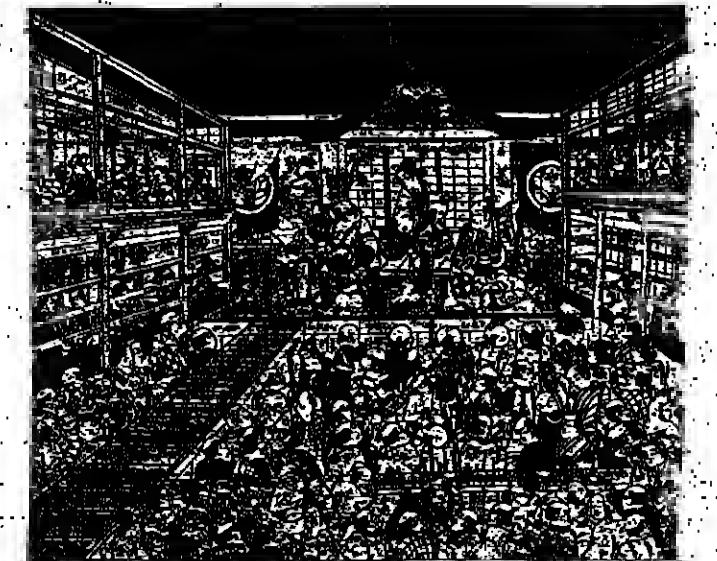
By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—In Japan, a country where even the smallest gesture is governed by ceremony, it is not surprising that the theater has always had a special place among the arts.

An exhibition now at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels offers an opportunity to see how the performing arts have developed in Japan over the centuries. There are prints, screen-paintings, masks, musical instruments, decor, costumes and accessories. And it is living theater, too, with recitations and a marionette theater, probably dating from the 14th century. The Japanese life and art are revealed through films, closed circuit television, tea ceremonies and demonstrations of Japanese flower arranging.

Some of the delightful 18th and 19th-century prints give a lively idea of the Kabuki theater—the traditional popular drama. In these prints, you see the audience flanking enormously wide stages, raised slides in front of the auditorium—the actors use them as bridges to the stage for their entrances and vendors stroll along them selling tea.

In fact, the Kabuki costumes are the most eye-catching exhibits in the show. The materials are rich and superbly embroidered with leaf and flower sprays. The spread of shoulder and skirt is enormous. When worn onstage,



The Kabuki theater in the 18th century, detail from a print by Shigenaga (not in the Brussels exhibition).

these costumes are still further plumped out by layers of stiffened underskirts, to such an extent that the actors are assisted by assistants who trot onstage carrying a stool when the actor (or just sheer exhaustion) calls for a sitting posture. The petticoats are carefully parted, the assistant burrows under the material, deposits the stool, and helps to lower the actor gently into place.

A dashing Kabuki devil role calls for the costume with the cunningly concealed shoulder wire, which, when pulled, lets the outer layer drop to reveal a snow-white garment—signifying not purity but monstrous evil.

The No tradition Another costume is the strictly traditional Samurai warrior garb for the No theater—the oldest form of lyric drama in Japan, probably dating from the 14th century. The Samurai costume consists of a cowhemp kimono in transparent silk gauze, patterned in abstract design with gold thread. In the room devoted to marionettes are demonic devils poised to spring, frightening the life out of nervous

viewers. Originally an import from China, this form of entertainment took immediate root in Japan and much imagination is lavished on performance.

About the size of a pre-school child, the marionettes are manipulated by three handlers, of them shrouded in big hoods, the other with bare head. The dolls wear full of finery and distinctive costumes as grand as for the and Kabuki actors. Their faces are carefully painted show a whole range of formal emotions and adapted cunning devices to change expression in front of the pub

One maidenly marionette, a face of modest purity, a downcast mouth primly pressed, can suddenly change to a diabolical frown, eyes bulge into furious round rage, no drooping to display sharp, some teeth, horns sprout full-grown from the sai forehead.

A Thousand Years Theater in Japan, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, thru March.

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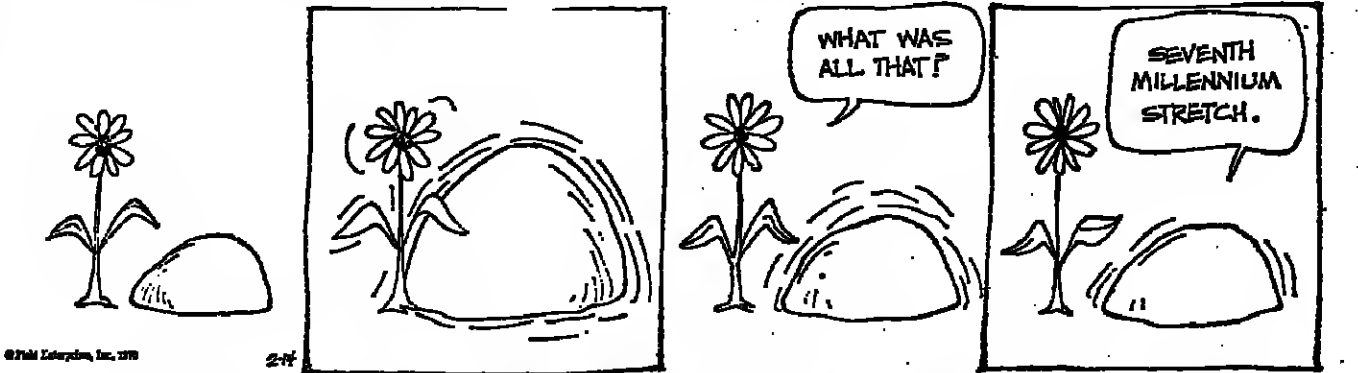
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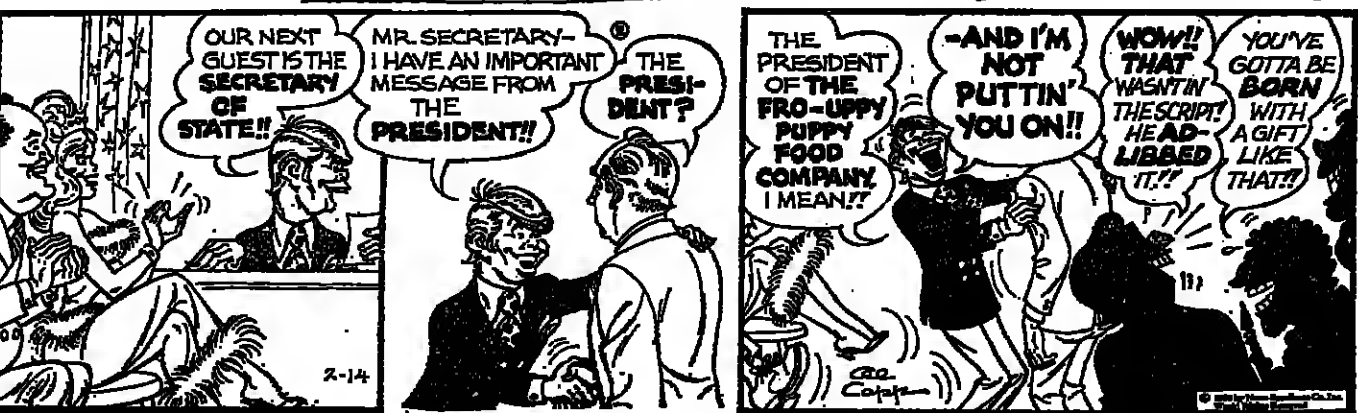
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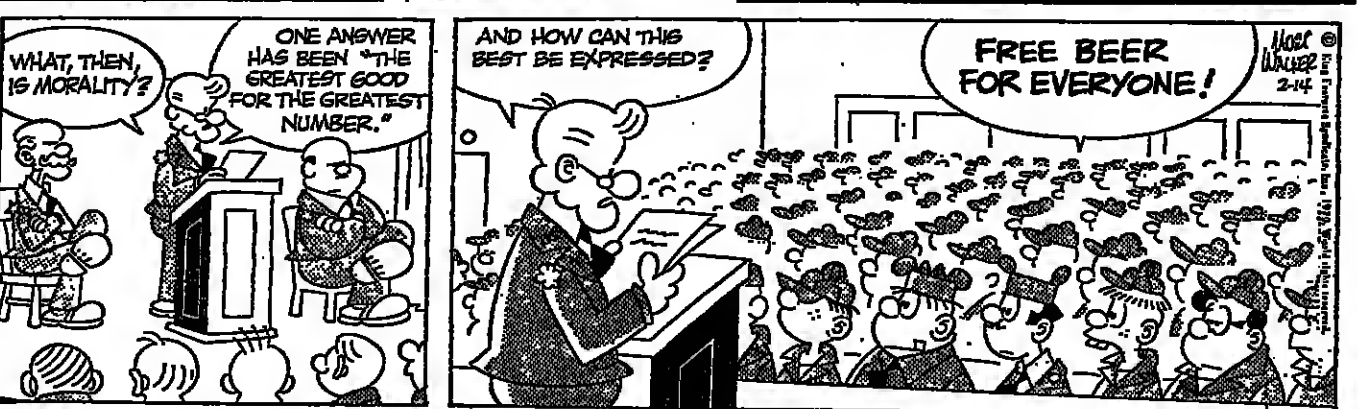
B.C.



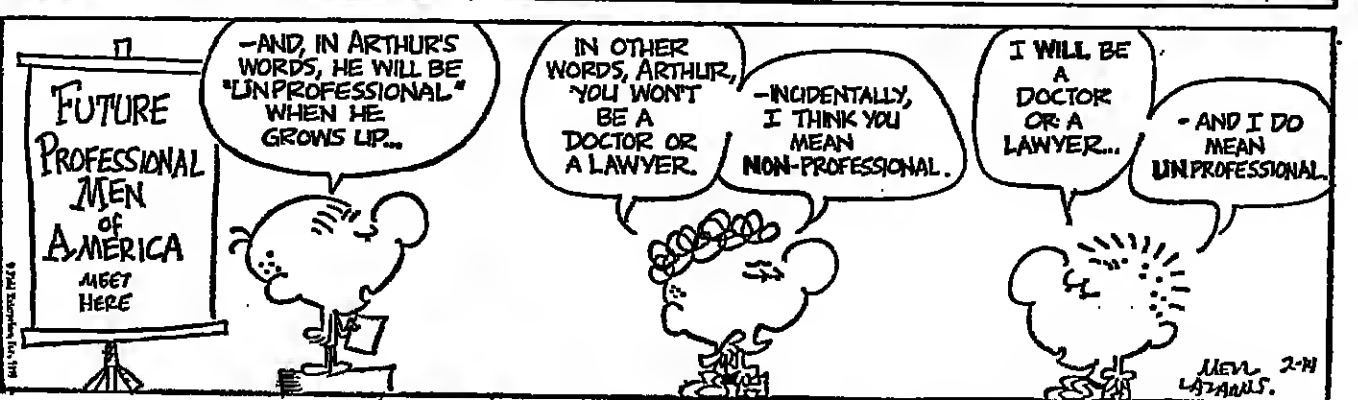
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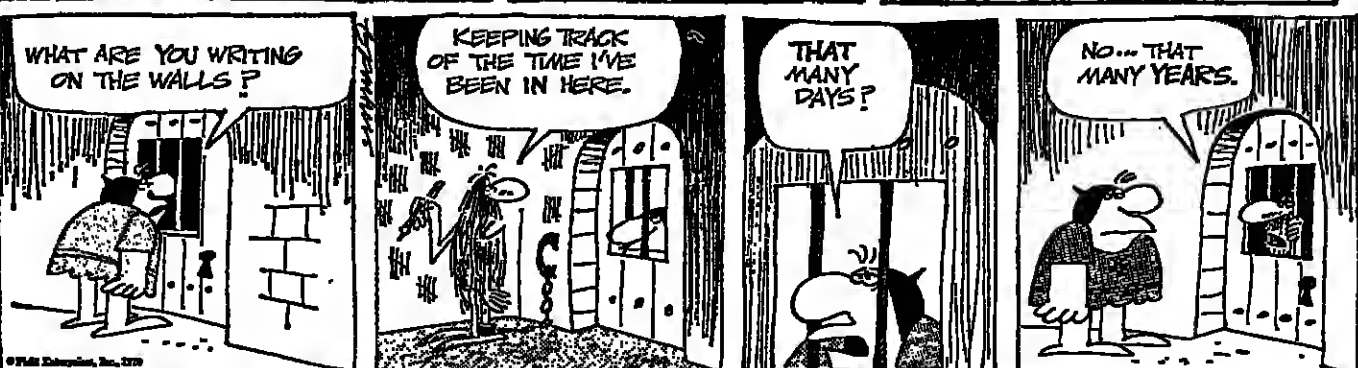
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ANSTUE

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TO BY

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAIRY HUMID POTENT TYCOON
Answer: What a guy who got cold feet before the wedding did - HOTFOOTED IT

ACROSS

1 Canadian resort
6 Comprehending words
10 Make possible
11 Spanish ladies
12 N. H. peak
23 Process that makes water bubbly
24 Four-fingered
25 Zor
27 Finkle
28 Famous bridge
29 Morning song
30 Dead duck
31 Rhythm, in British
32 Renovate
33 One kind of man
34 Morning song
35 Man's prefix
36 Looked happy
37 Verb
38 Lend
39 Bath
40 abbreviation
41 Birth
42 grade
43 off
44 Use a crystal ball
45 Western alliance
46 Zola
47 Ocean
48 diving equipment
49 Develop
50 money
51 Export
52 Speed
53 Verb
54 Heraldic term
55 Novel locale
56 Janes
57 Kind of vessel
58 Award: Abbr.
59 Misdemeanor
61 Accusation
62 Drub
63 S&S centers
64 Victory celebrations

DOWN

1 Logicians
2 Antarctic cape
3 Bags: Sp.
4 Postal abbreviation
5 Judgmentals
6 Kind of cap
7 Cotton processor

ACROSS

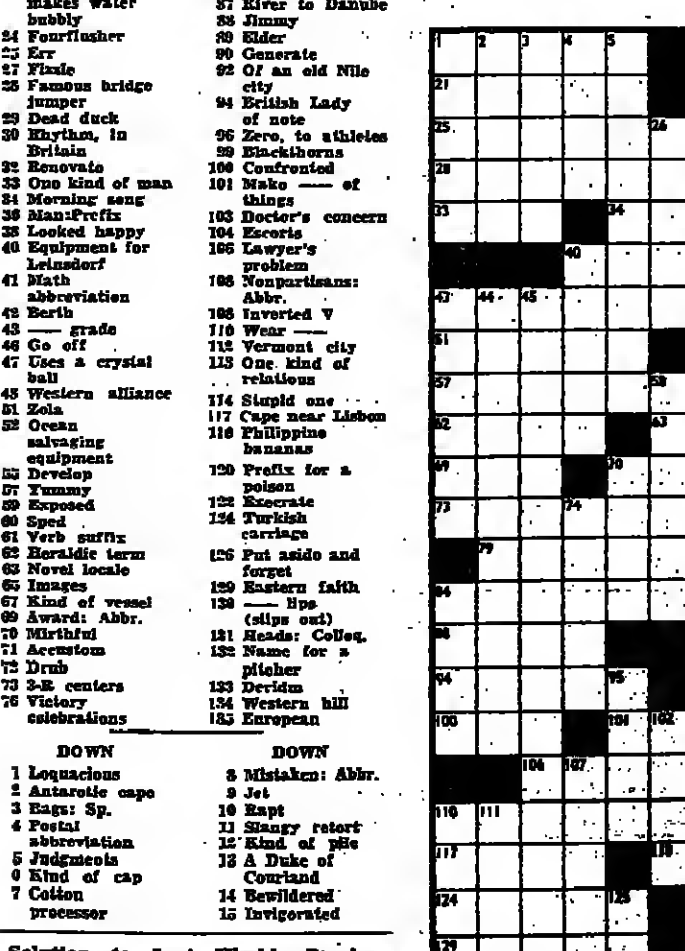
78 Baked
79 Bushlands
80 Like some foods
81 N. Y. subway
82 Clay
83 Chew
84 Reserve
85 River to Danube
86 Jimmy
87 Elder
88 Conserve
89 British Lady of note
90 Zero, to athletes
91 Shadblow
92 Of an old Nile city
93 Inverted V
94 Waz
95 Vermont city
96 One kind of relation
97 Stupid one
98 Cape near Lisbon
99 Philippine bananas
100 Prefix for a nation
101 Exorcise
102 Turkish cucumber
103 Put aside and forget
104 Eastern faith
105 (slips out)
106 Madras: Colloq.
107 Name for a pitcher
108 Deivid
109 Western hill
110 European

DOWN

8 Misplaced: Abbr.
9 Jet
10 Rapt
11 Shanty retreat
12 Kind of yolk
13 A Duke of Courland
14 Scolded
15 Inaugurated

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

PHRASEOLOGY—By Bert Beaman



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 ANITA ANNA DOCA ARE
2 AQUILA ADAM REBE RIV
3 SATIRE DEBUSHOCHMOUSE
4 ATLAS CODA BEE OUSIE
5 DIACONICU MALUSLISH
6 QUIE EASE COCKING DOT
7 HESURE HOOT SCAL
8 SUE GUD OREN
9 WURRY RING COCHODR
10 GORE SANGER RUD UANA
11 AUSE EPHORICARIS EMID
12 GOAD NEO MIVIES RUCER
13 EMPROGER DEEMS USED
14 ENLO RANG BIL
15 SUE EASE COCKING DOT
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30 SUE EASE COCKING DOT
31 SUE EASE COCKING DOT
32 SUE EASE COCKING DOT

DOWN

1 Student's objective: Abbr.
2 Brian
3 Military-making move
4 Vacuum tube part
5 Church appeal
6 Kind of term
7 British waste
8 Literary first
9 Touched, as a starting line
10 man with...

DOWN

33 Gh's name
34 Misrepresented
35 Fresh: for a metal
36 Underplayed
37 Disturb
38 Land
39 Food: Mith
40 Like some college courses
41 Phobias: for one

DOWN

35 Median
36 Timber: tree
37 Amusement
38 Condemned
39 Acclaimed
40 Indian timber
41 Follow
42 Slog
43 Underplayed
44 Babylonian god
45 Disturb
46 Land
47 Food: Mith
48 Like some college courses
49 Phobias: for one

DOWN

39 Urgency
40 Goals
41 Amusement
42 Irregular
43 Land
44 Kiosk over
45 Side entrance
46 Small planets
47 As
48 German river
49 River to Danube
50 Rotterdam
51 Risk: a way
52 Water

BOOKS

THE WRITING ON THE WALL AND OTHER LITERARY ESSAYS

By Mary McCarthy. Harcourt, Brace & World, 213 pp. \$8.75.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WITHOUT fanfare, without an introduction in which to measure the ground traversed in a decade, and therefore without any apparent doubt in the integrity of her critical intelligence, without even explaining the title, Mary McCarthy begins this collection straightaway with her first literary essay of the 1960s, and proceeds chronologically to the last. The first is "General Macbeth," a new and entertaining interpretation of the Shakespearean tragedy. The last is "One Touch of Nature," a sweeping study of the role of nature in the novel. In between, Miss McCarthy covers Nabokov, J.D. Salinger, William Burroughs, Hermann Arendt, Flaubert, the modern French novel, Ivy Compton-Burnett, and, in the title essay, George Orwell. A lot of ground. So much, in fact, that few generalizations can be made—except that Mary McCarthy is a great pleasure to read.

Her prose is economical without being austere, witty without extravagance, sense and dramatic in its development from sentence to paragraph, clean as a chime. But one knew all that. Her intelligence and learning are dazzling. Her explication of "Madame Bovary"—in which she denounces Flaubert's masterpiece "is the first novel to deal with what is now called 'mass culture'—puts all senior thesis to shame. But that should come as no great surprise.

Altogether, reading "The Writing on the Wall" and simultaneously browsing through the books discussed in it is a hugely instructive and pleasurable way of reviewing (or viewing for the first time) some literary landmarks of the last 400 years. No small recommendation for more essays—still one might have predicted it.

But what does the combination of these essays convey? What grander design emerges from reading them together? A view of Miss McCarthy's literary esthetics, for instance? One could certainly construct one from these pages. And it would serve our times admirably.

Her esthetics would accommodate the social novel (Tolstol), the new novel of "statelessness" (Miss McCarthy's generic description of such books as "Naked Lunch," "Pale Fire" and "Lolita"), and the novel of the Word (James Joyce and Nathalie Sarraute). It would align itself with static beauty (symmetry and balance), and oppose didactic art, socialist realism, and their latter-day offspring.

But such esthetics hardly require this baker's dozen of essays. In fact, some of the pieces suggest that Miss McCarthy's application of her esthetics to books isn't always to be trusted. For all ecological pyrotechnics of her essay on Nabokov's "Pale Fire," she does not convey the experience of reading the novel. Nor does she make one want to read it. Under the circumstances, her conclusion that "Pale Fire" is "one of the very great works of art of this century" is "one of the very great works of art of this century" is "one of the very great works of art of this century."

And elsewhere her grasp exceeds her reach. Her praise of "Naked Lunch" is peremptory and falls altogether to convey its nightmare. Her scuttling of J.D. Salinger was a tonic at the time it appeared (1962), but now, when one considers how much Salinger and his precious Glass family have become a part of the 1950s (where would Holden be today?), and his demonstration that "Madness is the only Shakespeare hero who corresponds to a bourgeois type: a murderous Rabbitt, in us say," seems merely novel, depending as it does on a specific and ultimately ephemeral point of view (through the eye of the industrial state).

Not always, but often enough, these essays seem to serve no other purpose but to dazzle. One is left with the vague impression of a clever room prodigy—the brightest girl in the seminar playing the wares.

But not when she has no opponent. When an enemy comes in sight, Miss McCarthy rises to rise from her bluebook, to prose her hard-earned, and sums strong purpose, and blinding wit incarnate. That is at her best and most interesting when she faces critics (especially Lionel Abel of Hermann Arendt's "Eichmann in Jerusalem," when she set up Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir for ducking the hard questions of Jean Cocteau in schism with the party, when, in the title essay, she apart George Orwell's mysticism.

"His penetration was literary rather than moral; he was the lookout for the hidden in an author," she writes. Orwell's book reviews and essays. One is left for a moment to say the thing of her. But it would be fair to do so: Miss McCarthy's literary penetration is profound. It is, in her moral sense, a deeper.

The conflict is understandable: Miss McCarthy came intellectual age in the 1940s, a time, it appears, when it was hard to keep esthetics from ideology. The wonder that she has distinguished two so well. The afterlife term papers and essays exercises in some of these says is a small price to pay.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Barbara Cochran 2d, U.S. Places 3 in Top 6

Slalom Gold Medal to Ingrid Lafforgue

By Mike Katz

L. GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 13.—A 1-year-old blonde girl with a breeding and classic lines won the women's slalom at the World Alpine skiing championships, Ingrid Lafforgue, 21, of France, a silver medalist at the 1967 world championships, out of May-Britt Nilsson, a Swedish stock, proved by one medal at the 1968 Olympic-classified a field of 55 racers.

She registered the fastest time in both heats, 49.07 and 51.37, respectively, for a total of 100.44 seconds.

A French girl, who almost gave up a year ago after pulling a knee for four straight seasons, won the slalom at the 1968 Olympic-classified a field of 55 racers.

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Canada were no threats to Miss Cochran. Florence Steurer of France, only 26 seconds behind Miss Cochran after the first run, had a poor start and wound up seventh overall. Judy Nagel, perhaps taking it a bit too easy, according to head women's coach Dennis Agee, after falling in the downhill two days ago, still managed the fourth best time on the second run, but no medal. Marilyn Cochran, who was third after the first heat, "made a mistake," Agee said, and then there were only Ingrid Lafforgue and Gertrud Gabl of Austria, who was second after the first run.

By this time, Barbara was assured of at least a bronze medal, the second American to pick up some hardware here (Bill Kidd took the bronze in the men's special slalom).

Miss Lafforgue, whose slalom style is similar to a man's (and there the similarity with the opposite sex stops abruptly and beautifully), did not ease up. She had a 1.38-second lead over Barbara after the first leg, but there was still Miss Gabl, last season's World Cup winner, to beat.

Ingrid attacked the 480-meter course, which during the two runs, was dangerous enough to eliminate 21 of the 55 starters through falls and disqualifications. She never came close to making a mistake and when she finished, was greeted by her identical twin sister, Britt.

The two girls (Britt is 2 minutes younger), who would make a lovely pair of matching bookends, stood arms around each other, waiting for Miss Gabl's second run. They were only interrupted when Bar-

bara Cochran came over to kiss Ingrid, who is very friendly with the American team.

Then Miss Gabl, who needed the almost impossible clocking of 50.55 seconds, made her move. She wasn't close, she finished in 52.38 and wound up fourth with a 102.38 total and Ingrid had her gold medal. Barbara her silver and Miss Jacob her bronze.

For Ingrid, this was her third slalom victory of the season (she also has two seconds). She said she had been thinking of retiring after last season, but decided to try one more season "to see how I go on."

Miss Jacob, in addition to adding 4 points to her World Cup lead, she has 158 points, teammate Francoise Machi (43), took the lead in the Alpine combined with 29.03 points.

She had finished eighth in the downhill. Miss Steurer, who was sixth in the downhill, is next with 30.97 points, followed by the Cochran sisters.

The combined will be settled tomorrow at the giant slalom, which the French are heavily favored to win. Miss Machi is rated first in the discipline by the Federation Internationale de Ski point system, followed by Miss Jacob and Miss Steurer. The other French starter, Ingrid Lafforgue, is ranked tenth.

For the United States, Barbara Cochran is ranked fourth, Miss Nagel eighth, Marilyn Cochran ninth and Karin Eide 15th.

The other outsiders are Misses Proell, Gabl and Rauter of Austria. The championships will conclude Sunday with the men's downhill where Kidd, who has been on his back all week except for practice and meals, has only to stay on his feet to pick up his medal.

The 26-year-old American, bothered by a pulled muscle in his back, is third in the combined standings but is a real threat to win a skiing gold medal.

Patrick Russell of France is first in the combined, but is no downhill racer. Alain Penz who is second, won't even start because the French are wise not to try to win the event and Penz is strictly slalom.

Trevino, Murphy Lead Tucson Golf

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Defending champion Lee Trevino shot a six-under-par 66 yesterday to lead a double-bogey six on the 18th hole and tied with Bob Murphy for the first-round lead in the \$100,000 Tucson Open.

Trevino, the 1968 U.S. Open champion, was eight-under par going into the 18th hole, which has taken on each side of the fairway. Instead of playing it safe and using an iron, he chose a driver, and the ball went into the lake for a two-stroke penalty.

Tied at 67, one stroke behind the leaders, were Los Angeles Open champion Billy Casper and Dudley Wysong.

LEADING SCORES

Bob Murphy 34-35-66
Lee Trevino 34-35-66
Billy Casper 34-35-67
Dudley Wysong 34-35-67
J. C. Spivey 34-35-68
R. Porter 34-35-68
Chuck Courtney 34-35-68
Mason Rudolph 34-35-68
Fred McLeod 34-35-68
Julius Boros 34-35-68
Hummer Blancas 34-35-68
Tom Shaw 34-35-68
Steve Field 34-35-68
Frank Beard 34-35-68

Nagle Leads Australian Golf

SYDNEY, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Kel Nagle, the defending champion, shot a three-under-par 69 yesterday to take a two-stroke lead at the halfway mark of the \$112,000 New South Wales Open.

Nagle broke the opening-round tie with Billy Dunk of Australia, who dropped to second place with a 71. Nagle has 135 for the two rounds.

Peter Thompson, five-time British Open champion, shot a six-under-par 66 to share third place at 135 with Australians Vic Bennett and Stan Peach.

Gimeno Upsets Okker, Roche, Rosewall Win

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Defending champion Tony Roche rallied from a 0-4 deficit in the second set yesterday to defeat fellow Australian John Okker, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, in the opening round of the \$25,000 Montgomery Ward Cup.

Earlier, Australian Ken Rosewall overcame a poor start in the second set and defeated South Africa's Ray Moore, 6-1, 7-6, and third-seeded Tom Okker of Holland was upset by Spain's Andres Gimeno, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. Court Takes Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Mrs. Margaret Smith Court, the world's top-ranked women's tennis player, easily defeated Virginia Wade of England, 6-3, 6-3, last night in the final of the \$5,000 Vanderbilt ladies' invitational.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

Thursday's Results

Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

Sunday's Results

Monday's Results

Tuesday's Results

Wednesday's Results

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